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Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

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Jacobson Bros.,

Pantheon Block, Hotel, Near Fort St.

IS GRANDFATHER AT THIRTY-SIX

BOSTON, Mass., June 15.—W. D. Lanoue, of North Adams, is a grandfather, although he is a little under thirty-seven years old. A child, born Sunday in Dalton, to his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Smith, gives him the unique distinction of being probably the youngest grandfather in Massachusetts, says the Pittsfield Eagle. Furthermore, Mr. Lanoue's father, is Dolphice Lanoue, and is sixty-three years old, and is living in Springfield, where he expects to reside for many years to come. Mrs. Lanoue, wife of young grandfather, is a few years older than her husband, so she is the distinction of being the youngest grandfather, although she is a few years older than her husband, so she is the distinction of being the youngest grandfather. Grandfather Lanoue is to go to North Adams to act as the godfather of the baby. The mother of the baby is not yet nineteen years old and she was married, in Dalton, October 17, 1910, to Michael Smith.

The things that do not concern a woman often give her the most concern.

History is full of near-great men who failed to "come back."

The War Fifty Years Ago

Yorktown, Va., Suddenly Abandoned by Its Confederate Garrison—Federal Troops Discover the Flight and Rush Into the Empty Forts—Hidden Torpedoes Encountered in the Streets—The Confederate Government Puts an Official Sanction Upon the Use of Infernal Machines—Federal Cavalry Dashes Through Yorktown in Hot Pursuit of the Retreating Army—A Second Line of Fortifications Checks Their Advance.

By Captain GEORGE L. FILER, Lieut. U. S. V.

DURING the nights of May 3 and 4, 1862, the Confederate fortifications at Yorktown were quietly evacuated by the garrison troops and speedily occupied by Federal soldiers. The garrison narrowly escaped facing a heavy bombardment. Powerful batteries mounting 100 and even 200 pounder rifled cannon, and thirteen inch mortars were established, and it was intended to open them all simultaneously upon the enemy's works. Although the Federals got possession without fighting, their entrance to the abandoned forts, was attended with stirring personal adventures. Such infernal devices as subterranean mines or shells were first used and encountered by warring troops at Yorktown.

Describing the first steps of the advance of the front line into the town.



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READY TO OPEN FIRE—A FEDERAL THIRTEEN INCH MORTAR BATTERY AT YORKTOWN.

General Fitz-John Porter, commander at the Federal trenches said: "About 3:30 on the morning of the 4th, upon explosions and fires in the enemy's works being reported to me, I directed the generals of the trenches, General Jamieson and Colonel McClellan of the Fourteenth New York, to push forward a force into the works.

Tread on Hidden Torpedoes.
The commands designated to enter the town pushed forward rapidly. Those on the right experienced some losses from shells planted in the ground, which exploded when trod upon. Many of these shells were concealed in the streets and houses of the town and arranged to explode by treading on the caps or pulling a wire attached to the doors.

Some injuries were inflicted and several lives were lost before our men learned to detect the hidden danger and avoid it. One of my military telegraphers, a young Ohioan named Lathrop, entered the town with the skirmishers and hurried to the telegraph office to test the circuit. The wires had been cut and left dangling from a pole. Lathrop sprang to the foot of the pole, intending to climb and make a splice, but landed upon a buried torpedo and was so badly injured by the explosion which followed that he died in a few hours. The incidents connected with our advance were duly communicated to General McClellan, and in a dispatch to Secretary Stanton, sent the evening after our occupation of the stronghold, the general referred to the subterranean shells, denouncing the practice severely. His dispatch quickly reached the headquarters of the Confederate army through the medium of the New York press, and an animated correspondence resulted.

The author of the innovation, General Rains, C. S. A., was called to account by his corps commander, General Longstreet, who directed him to cease the practice of putting out torpedoes and shells on the retreat. Rains defended his conduct in the Yorktown affair and appealed to the war department over the head of Longstreet. The commander of the southern army, General Joseph E. Johnston, then took the matter up, using McClellan's dispatch and the facts reported at the time of the advance. The case was taken to the Confederate secretary of war.

Torpedoes Declared Legitimate.

McClellan's dispatch was printed in the New York papers of May 6, 1862, two days after the evacuation of Yorktown.

[Extract From General McClellan's Report.]
The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works near wells and springs and near flagstaffs, magazines and telegraph offices, in carriages, barrels of flour, etc. We have not lost many men in this manner—some four or five killed and perhaps

a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

All the papers in the case were sent to G. W. Randolph, the Confederate secretary of war, who indorsed thereon the rules approved, adopted at Richmond, among them the following: "Whether shells planted in roads or parapets are contrary to the usages of war depends upon the purpose with which they are used.

"It is not admissible in civilized warfare to take life with no other object than the destruction of life; hence it is inadmissible to shoot sentinels and pickets, because nothing is attained but the destruction of life. It would be admissible, however, to shoot a general, because you not only take life, but deprive an army of its head.

"It is admissible to plant shells in a parapet to repel an assault or in a road

to check pursuit, because the object is to save the work in one case and the army in the other.

"It is not admissible to plant shells merely to destroy life and without other design than that of depriving your enemy of a few men without materially injuring him.

"It is admissible to plant torpedoes in a river or harbor, because they drive off blockading or attacking fleets."

Confederates Expected a Rush.

"The truth is that the torpedoes at Yorktown were planted by the Confederates a night or two before they left the works," continued General Porter



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A FORT WITH COTTON BALE RAMPARTS WHICH THE CONFEDERATES PARTIALLY DISMANTLED BEFORE ABANDONING IT.

In a review of the incident, "and they were put there with the evident intention of checking a rush by my soldiers. This is shown by the fact that some of my soldiers had advanced a day or two before the evacuation nearer to Yorktown than the ground where the torpedoes were encountered on the 4th, and they found none. They were placed on roads and near roads and other most accessible places for our men in case of a rush upon the retreating Confederates. There was a stick attached to each torpedo, which protruded above the ground to show the Confederates where they were, so they could avoid danger from them.

...retreating army had every reason to expect a rush by the Federal day or two before the evacuation notice was sent to the first there was considerable movement going on within the Yorktown lines and I ascended in Professor Lowe's balloon for a birdseye view of their works. Some troops were then marching out of Yorktown, but they soon turned and marched back, evidently to give me the impression that the garrison was being re-enforced. Their artillerymen set up a sudden activity in firing, and the shells struck among the men holding the ropes of my balloon. At one time I thought the ropes would cut or the men holding them knuckled over and that I would be carried into the enemy's lines. However, I descended safely, reported what I had seen and made preparations for pursuit, which was begun before daylight the morning of the 4th.

It should be noted that the army balloon was in constant use throughout the siege of Yorktown. General Porter ascended often, as did his engineer officers. Bombarding it was a daily amusement for the Confederates.

Once when Porter and Lowe were upon a Confederate shell passed through the cordage supporting the car and struck the ground near where General McClellan was standing. Another shell, a sixty-four pounder, landed in a tent where two soldiers were lying, but fortunately did not explode. One day the aged General Heintzelman ascended a thousand feet. That height and less down to 300 feet was safe from shots.

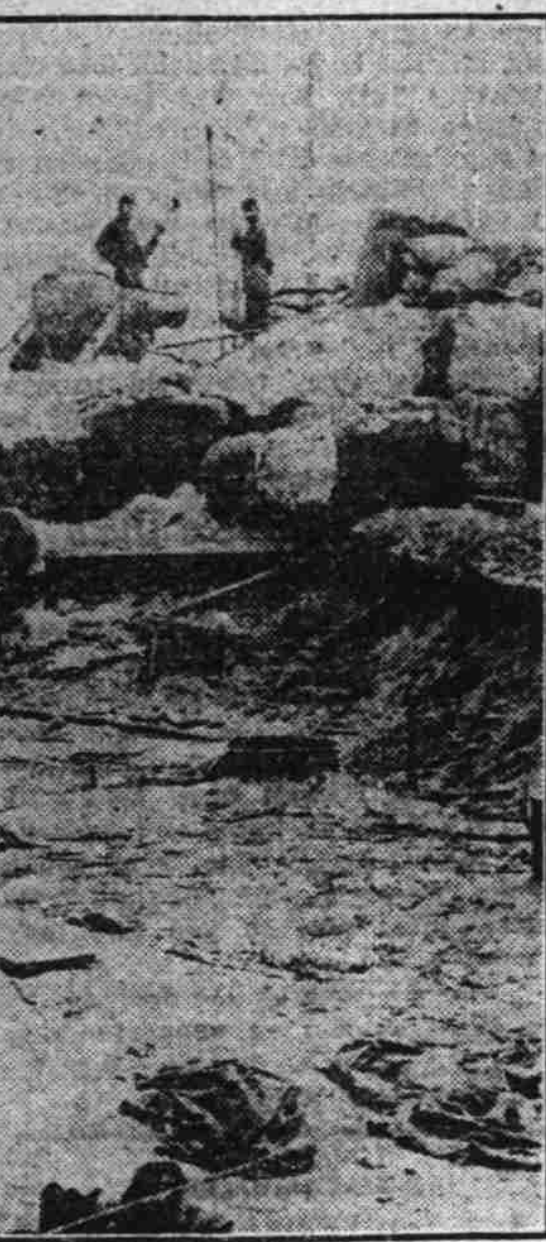
Battle at Williamsburg.

Pursuit of the retreating Confederates was quick and rapid. General Stoneman's cavalry galloped through the abandoned works and on toward Richmond. Six miles from Yorktown they were skirmishing with General Stuart's Virginia troopers at noonday. These they drove back to a line of redoubts which halted them at 4 p. m. Here at Williamsburg the Confederates had a second line of fortifications stretching across the peninsula. In the center stood Fort Magruder at the junction of the roads from Yorktown. Two brigades of General Magruder's division were in the works. Stuart sent word forward to General Longstreet, who had passed through the town, that the Federals were crowding things. Longstreet marched back with his own and General D. H. Hill's division. Stoneman also sent word back to the infantry summoning General E. V. Sumner with General W. F. Smith's division. He arrived just at dark.

Early on the morning of the 5th General Joe Hooker's Federal division arrived and with great impetuosity attacked Fort Magruder.

Longstreet, with his own division and that of D. H. Hill, defended this point from early morning until noon, inflicting a heavy loss upon Hooker's column. Hooker called for help, but none could be sent, because Sumner, the chief in command, had begun a new line of attack which would turn the Confederate left. If it succeeded. On this flank the old Confederate redoubts were unoccupied. Sumner ordered the brigade of General W. S. Hancock to occupy two of these. Hancock did so and attempted to advance still farther, but was checked by troops sent over from General Longstreet's column.

Seeing the danger impending on this flank if Hancock remained on the ridge he had seized, General D. H. Hill brought forward four regiments and attempted to break through Hancock's line. Slowly retiring his front line, Hancock drew his enemy into a trap



and then opened a murderous fire of musketry which staggered the Confederates. Their leader fell, and Hancock rushed his whole brigade forward on a charge. This was decisive, and the Confederates gave way. Meanwhile Hooker had just held his own on the Federal left. Re-enforcements had come to him from Yorktown, but Fort Magruder still blocked his progress when night put an end to the combat. Next morning the Confederates were miles away from Williamsburg, having left 400 wounded behind them in their hasty retreat. The Federal loss was over 2,000 and fell chiefly upon Hooker's column. The Confederates lost about 1,200.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

For a hack ring up 2307.

Curios from all over the world at the Anchor Saloon.

Thru's Bookstore will remain open until 8:20 this evening.

It goes without saying that everything is Best at The Encore.

Ukuleles, Calabashes, etc., at factory 1719 Liliha. Prices reasonable.

The Underwood Typewriter Visible—none better. Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd. Agents.

There will be a regular meeting of the Promotion Committee at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Ed. Fernandez took moving pictures of races and scenes at the Kahului meet yesterday.

Wanted—Two more passengers for around-the-island at 36. Lewis Stables and Garage. Tel. 3141.

If you want a good job done on an auto or carriage take it to Hawaiian Carriage Mfg. Co., 427 Queen St.

Bicycle Supplies and Repairing. Royal Navy Bicycles, \$45. Easy terms. Dowson Bros., Smith and Hotel Sts.

There will be a meeting of the Oceanic Lodge 371 of the Masons this evening for work in the third degree. Pineapple soda and Hire's Root Beer—excellent summer drinks—are bottled by the Consolidated Soda Works. Phone 2171.

When you order meat from the Metropolitan Meat Market include a supply of Raymond Ranch veal. Telephone 3445.

For an auto call up Joe Santos at Young Automobile Stand, Phone 2511.

Sever-seated Pope-Hartford, No. 929. Rates reasonable.

Bring 10 Green Stamps and one dollar and get a complete Boy Scout suit for vacation. Green Stamp Store, Beretania and Fort streets.

The latest thing in the Kodak world is the Vest Pocket Kodak. Takes pictures 1.5x3x2.1-2 inches. Honolulu Photo Supply Co., Fort near Hotel.

The Territorial Messenger Service and Parcel Delivery is at your service. Also calls for laundry. Our wagons pass your door daily. Phone 1861.

Swiss Chiffon Note Paper in all the new shades and shapes at A. B. Arleigh & Co., Ltd., Hotel near Fort. Swiss Chiffon Note Paper only 50 cents a pound.

An accident at the Planters' Quarantine Station last night was the reason for a hurry-up call for the police patrol wagon. A Filipino had been accidentally hit on the head with a

Joe Clark with his Packard car has left the Auto Livery Garage and is now with the Oahu stand at Bishop and King Sts., and hopes for a continuance of patronage from his former friends. Rates Reasonable.

Oahu Lodge No. 1, K. of P., meets this evening at 7:30 in the Castle Hall, corner Beretania and Fort streets. The page rank will be performed. All visiting delegates are requested to attend.

There will be a regular meeting of the Waiwale, Kaimuki and Palolo Improvement Club at the store, end of car line, on Tuesday evening, July 9, 1912, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance of the residents of the district is desired.

Waikiki residents state that the pile of old cans and other rubbish on the M. M. Hatch place does not materially add to the beauty of the drive. It has probably been overlooked by the Clean-Up Day overseers.

Theodore Roosevelt Camp No. 1 and Col. Mansfield Camp No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, gave a progressive whist party at the Bungalow, Executive building, yesterday evening. There was a large attendance and those present passed a most enjoyable evening.

H. V. Trevenen, chief sanitary inspector for Maui, reports conditions in his jurisdiction as a thousand per cent. better than he found them. In the eighteen months he has held the position, too, he has been confronted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and lesser visitations to the island, but every situation was handled so that the public health was not seriously imperiled. Mr. Trevenen has established a garbage system at Puuene which he claims to be a model worthy of examination by county authorities throughout the Territory.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

D J Cashman to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd, D; 5000 sq ft of R P 1302, Aiea, Honolulu, Oahu; \$350. B 270, p 24. May 22, 1912.

W Hirai to Tr of Goo Wan Hoy Jr, C M; int in leasehold, bldgs, goods, wares, mdse, etc. Hotel St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$665. B 369, p 8. May 15, 1912.

Albert Christian to J M Dowsett, Rel Courtesy; ap 5, R P 2243, lot 10613, Makaha, Waianae, Oahu; lands, Waianae, Oahu; \$900. B 370, p 26. May 6, 1912.

Antone Santos to Manuel Santos, L; lots 4 and 5, blk R, Kahului tract, Honolulu, Oahu; 99 yrs at \$10 per yr. B 363, p 330. May 23, 1912.

Mary E Foster by atty to Elmira M Johnson, Rel; R P 6764, lot 6247, ap 2, Kunawai, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2000. B 369, p 10. May 23, 1912.

Elmira M Johnson to Trs of Est of W C Lunaflo, M; ap 1, R P 4978, and ap 2, R P 6764, Kunawai, Honolulu, Oahu; R P 5649, aps 1 and 2, Hauhaui, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2000. B 369, p 10. May 23, 1912.

S N Castle Est Ltd to Trs of Mary Castle Trust, D; 68-100a of land patent 4635, lot 2, and R W, Mangu, Honolulu, Oahu; \$750. B 370, p 37. May 20, 1912.

Mary H Keama and hsb (W K) to Mary Waihinuina, D; pc land, Paukauia, Waiaina, Oahu; \$200. B 370, p 39. May 23, 1912.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd, tr to Sarah K Wrenrich, Rel; lot 4, blk 10; Kapoli tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 369, p 14. May 22, 1912.

Sarah K Wrenrich and hsb (B G) to Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn of Hawaii, M; lot 4, blk 10, Kapoli tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$800. B 369, p 15. May 22, 1912.

Cecil Brown to Irene I Holloway, D;

Have You Seen Our Grand Stock

of

Women's Ready-Made Apparel

JORDAN'S

HAWAII YOUTHS LEAD AT YALE

Officials Believe Former Guest at Local Institution is Futuristic Financier

Hawaii's young men held an enviable place among the freshmen of Yale University this spring, is the word brought back by Attorney Albert F. Judd, who returned on the Mongolia yesterday morning, after attending the big reunion of Yale graduates. "My pride in Hawaii certainly was flattered," he says, "when I learned that Lorrain Williams stood at the head of his class in the academic department. And it was enhanced much more by the information that Paul R. Bartlett stood at the head of his class in the law department. Both are freshmen, and they have won high honors. "Bartlett, who will be remembered here as a member of the former Honolulu Bulletin staff entered Yale as a special student last year. He took the regular freshmen course however, and proved so good that he won a place on the Yale Law Journal and was made a member of the best law club, the Phi Delta Phi.

There are several other Hawaiian youths at Yale. Attorney Judd met them all and says every one is winning an enviable reputation in his department and is the collegiate activities of the university.

CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITNEY, who was the orator of the day at Hilo on the Fourth, will return tomorrow morning.

1 58-100a of land patent 5677, Kaula, Wai, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1964. B 370, p 40. May 16, 1912.

James T Taylor and w to Bishop Trust Co Ltd, M; 86-100a of lot 1341, R W, bldgs, rents, etc, Putwa, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 369, p 17. May 6, 1912.

Kamakole Kaapukiki (widow), Atty; in re conveyance of pc land, Paukauia, Waiaina, Oahu. B 366, p 431. Mar 11, 1912.

A C Simerson to Kona Development Co Ltd, L; 19 19-100a land, Hokuaka, 1, N Kona, Hawaii; 18 yrs at \$75.75 per an. B 363, p 332. May 22, 1912.

David K Kahea to Lahaia Agret Co Ltd, D; ap 1, R P 5570, lot 481, Kalaheia, Lahaia, Maui; \$200. B 370, p 32. May 22, 1912.

Electric Irons

For several years we have handled the Pelouse, and it is a dandy. There is such a demand for them that we have had trouble in getting our orders filled promptly. We have several sizes and can give you any thing from the ordinary family size up to the big Tailor's Goose. Have you seen the little electric stoves, toasters and waterheaters made by the same people? They are the best in the line and will interest you.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.